THE INTELLIGENCER.

TERMS OF SEMI-WEEKLY:

FREW & CAMPBELL, ed at the Postoffice at Wheeling, W. Va.,

WHEELING, W. VA., AUGUST 9, 1882.

First District Congressional Convention.
The Republican Congressional Convention of the Flot Di trict of West Virginia will be held in it City of Clarksburg on the 25th day of Angust, 188 for the purpose of noministing a capitidate for Congress, and for such other business as may come before the Convention.

We recommend to the Republicans of the severenuties composing the District that Courty Congressions.

We recommend to the Republican of the severa-counties composing the Blatrict that County Con-ventions be held on Saturday, August 26th, 1882 and that delegates be chosen to said District Con-vention on the basis of one delegate for each on-hundred votes cast for the Garfield and Arthu-

W. J. W. COWDEN. P. A. ROBINSON

MR. TURNER RESUMES.

In publishing my reply to General North In publishing my reply to energial rorm-cott, last Saturday, your compositor made a very serious fomission in one paragraph which completely destroys the sense of it. What I wrote was as follows: "He further says, 'In order to make farming remunerative we must have a home market for our farm products, and in order to make a home market we must

order to make a home market we mus have manufactories, and to sustain manu tye manufactories, and to sustain manu-tories we must have a protective tariff."

"We have have had a protective tariff, most prohibitory, for the last twenty ars. We have all the manufactories ecessary to supply our people, with 'man-attured goods. But where is the 'home arket for our farm products?" We send forcing countries a surrous of farm pronfactured goods. But where is the "home market for our farm products?" We send to foreign countries a surplus of farm products which we can get no market for in this country, amounting for the last three years to the annual sum of \$700,000,000. And yet the General says that the tariff does not cheat the farmer by making him pay high rates for what he buys and take free trade rates for what he selfs!"

(We will let a famous Southern author and free trader answer Mr. Turner on this point, Dr. Elliot, President of Planters College, Mississippi, the author of a work called "Cotton is King." He said: "The opposition to a protective tariff by the South arose from two causes: 1-to secure the foreign market for its cotton; 2-to ob tain an abundance of supplies at a chear rate. Let a system of free trade be adopt e I, the South would constitute the princi-pal market for and the fertile lands of the North and supply the cheap food demanded for its slaves. If they could establish free trade it would secure the American market t foreign manufactures, secure the foreign ma ket for their leading Estaples, force ern men into agriculture, multiply the growth and decrease the price of provisions, feed and clothe their states at lower rates." Mr. Turner asks, "Where is the home

market for our farm products?" Why right here in the United States of Amer ica, where 90 per cent of them are con d at prices that have made farming an eminently prosperous industry. Cer tainly he does not need to be told of this fact, nor of the advantages of a great home market over a foreign one. And how car farmers have a great home market excepthrough the indefinite multiplication and diversification of our industries? It is to their interest to have the largest number of non-competitors possible on our own soil, and this is what diversified indus tries furnish them. As long ago as 1824 General Jackson wrote these words:

"Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Excep for cotton he has neither a foreign nor home market. Does not this clearly prove when there is no market either at home or when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture? Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor, employ it in mechanism or manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labor to a most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States 600,000 men, women and children, and you at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now farnishes. In short, we have been too long subject to British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized".

As has been well said: "The amount consumed by the home demand is no real standard of the relative value of the home and foreign market. First, the cost of transportation and its risks must always be set against the foreign market. Then instability and uncertainty are always to us essential and necessary characteristics of our European market. Every year that demand varies. An abundant harvest there leaves us without a foreign demand. Our only reliance for a full demand in the European markets for our vast raw products of the farm depends mainly on the chances of war, famine, or pestilence. No safe or prosperous agriculture cap exist, or ever did exist, without the reliance of a regular healthy home demand.")

MR. TURNER RESUMES.

I desire to call your attention to another fact. The greater number of people in this country who fise carpets cannot afford to a flower purply or the cheapest grade of Bruss and these says on three-ply, or the cheapest grade of Bruss and there-ply, or the cheapest grade of Bruss and those who have not rery much of this world's goods and there-ply, or the cheapest grade of Bruss and those who have not rery much of this world's goods and there-ply, or the cheapest grade of Bruss and those who have not rery much of this world's goods and there-ply, or ear on table to pay taxes very easily. How does the tariff on wool and woolen arpets in the work which had the told the wool was foreign wool wool in the manufacture of wool in the manufacture standard of the relative value of the home and foreign market. First, the cost of

As you have announced that your columns are still open for the discussion of the tariff, I avail myself of your liberality to offer a few suggestions.

Some weeks ago you urged, in reply to me, that if the farmer has to pay more for woolen goods he has the consolation of knowing that he gets a higher price for his wool by titue of the tariff. In my fourth letter I tried to show that "consolation" and I have since discovered forther "consolation" which I desire farmers should have. In your editorial of August 2d, on "The Increase of Sheep," you say. "The value of wool produced in West Virginia in 1878, was estimated at \$200,000, and the value of the annufactured wool imported in the State over home productions was over \$3,000,000." How much "consolation" and the west Virginia farmers get and that, do you suppose?

The average duty on manufactured woolens in 1878 was a fraction—more than 60 per cent. For the sake of the argument of the manufacturers of the tariff on woolens in 1878 was a fraction—more than 60 per cent. For the sake of the argument of all protectionists. To which have been \$2,50,000 whithout the tariff; a saving of \$750,000. If the tariff in 1878. The cost of the \$2,000,000 worth of woolens then would have been \$2,50,000 whithout the tariff; a saving of \$750,000. If the price of the wool produced in this State that year was increased to the full extent of the tariff of 35 per cent, (which is not true in fact) the increases of price for that crop was \$7,000 on account of the tariff, all nother words, as far is the wool tariff affected West Virginia in 1878 we paid out \$7,000 in extra cost of woolen goods consumed by the people to become rich by such an operation is not difficult to determine.

Let us go woolegathering a little more census bulletin 220, on 'Manufactures from Wool,' shows that in 1880 the whole amount of foreign wool used in manufactures of the people to become rich by such an operation is not difficult to determine.

Let us go woolegathering a little more Census bulletin 220, on 'Ma

73,000,000 pounds, and of American wool 223,000,000 pounds, of the total value o \$98,000. The proportion of domestic wool used was, therefore, three to one, and its proportional value was \$74,000,000, which was the pice the American farmer point the wool elip of \$379. Supposity is got the extra 35 per cent price by means of the tariff, this would give him \$10,000,000 as his benefit from the tariff on raw wool.

Now, let us see what he paid for this "home market?" The same bulletin shows that the value of woolen goods produced in this constry in the census year was \$205,000,000. Apply-the tariff rate of 334 per cent on woolen goods, as before, and we get \$67,000,000 as the increased price the American people paid for the privilege of having a home market for wool. But you will say, the farmers did not consume all the woolen goods. Very true; but they consumed their due proportion. The farmers and farm laborers who raised the sheep and clipped the wool, and who you say are benefitted by this fariff on wool, constitute, with their families, one-half of our entire population. But for the sake of argument I will allow that they consumed only one-third of the woolen goods, which makes their share of the extra cost \$22,300,000, while they gained in the extra price for wool \$19,000,000, a net loss to them upon this liberal estimate of more than \$3,000,000, while they gained in the extra price for wool \$19,000,000 and the woolen goods.

But if we make the calculation giving the manufacturers the full benefit of the amore woolen goods.

But who consumed the balance 7 For we have left after taking out what the farmer pays, \$24,000,000 of extra price, estimating the increased price at only \$31,000,000 supposing them to consume only one-third of the woolen goods. I should be obliged if yon would tell them how they get back the extra price to troods. I should be obliged if yon would tell them how they get back the extra price to rend you will be more than \$1,000,000 of the woolen goods.

Intelligence of the same and have no

INTELLIGENCER'S COMMENTS. Why do we protect wool? Because it subjected to an immense competition from abroad. Outside of our own country the world produces about 1,900,000,00 Australia of 100,000 sheep, owned by one man, herded on cheap lands by cheap labor. There are 60,000,000 sheep in that country, producing 254,000,000 pounds of an at a trival expense. The Cape of Good Hope, in Africa, has 12,000,000 sheep, producing 51,000,000 pounds. South America and Mexico have 58,000,000 sheep pro ducing 174,000,000 pounds. Asia has 175 sheep producing 350,000,000 000,000 In order to cover our hills and plains in this country with sheep, and so diversify our, farming industry, and ultimately give us both cheap wool and chear mutton, we have laid a tariff on the for eign article. The average cost of wools in all countries from which they were export ed in 1880 was 181 cents per pound,a price and used about 200,000,000 more of home grown wool. By virtue of protection the to give us cheap animal food and to enrich and reclaim a great deal of waste land. Mr. Edward Young, the Statistician of the Bureau of Industry and Trade at Wash

our wools from abroad, the turning of all sheep lands into grain farms, the rapid ex- and in Europe, we commend to Mr. Tur haustion of the lands thereby, the glutting of the market with cereals, and the wiping out of sheep raising and wool growing? Woolen goods in this country have

greatly and steadily declined in price through the influence of competition. For instance, heavy cassimeres, made in Rhode Island, that sold for \$2.20 per yard in 1865, sold in 1880 at \$1.25. Blankets, made in Missouri, that sold at \$1.10 per yard in 1865, sold at 50 cents in 1880. Flannels nade in Indiana, that cost \$1.00 in 1865 sold for 30 cents in 1880. Jeans, made in Pennsylvania, that cost 80 cents in 1865 sold at 18 to 25 cents in 1880. Linseys nade in Missouri, that cost 90 cents in 1865, sold at 25 cents in 1880.

And so we might go on through a long list of reductions, brought about by home com-petition. This competition is going on day by day, in accordance with the principle laid down by Mr. Clay.

MR. TURNER RESUMES.

THE RESTREET HER STREET, STREET

in a former communication. You stated, and repeat the statement in commenting on Mr. Carskadon's article last Thursday, that "cotton goods have become so cheap by home compelition under a protective tariff, that we bid deflance to English manufacturers without. respect to duties." Please inform me whether this is done by reducing wages, or by reducing profits, or by lower cost of materials; and how much higher wages you pay in cotton manufactures here than are paid in England; and also what we want with anything more than a strictly revenue tariff on cotton goods, if they are as cheap here as in England; and if we do want it, what we want it for. You have frequently remarked that we want atariff to protect us against cheap goods, made cheap by the force of competition; please explain this, for to a plain farmer it is a little mixed. Leall your attention to these little matters for fear you may again overlook them.

With your permision, Mr. Editor, I shall be glad to call your attention to some other matters in a luture letter.

Yours truly, E. M. Terker.

Harrison County, W. V.A., August 7.

Yours truly, E. M. Turner Harrison County, W. Va., August 7. COMMENTS.

In reply to Mr. Turner's direct question, we would say that the effect of a tariff on the class of goods to which he refers i to prevent this country from being made vast dumping ground for their slaughter-ed goods, and also to prevent periodic raids, at sacrifices to themselves, with a view to crushing out certain lines of industry. As on this very point the following remarks from a speech made by Mr. Haskell in Con gress on the 7th day of April last:

gress on the 7th day of April last:

"Now, to prove to the gentleman from Kentucky that protection against this combination of foreign manufacturers and foreign capital is necessary, I will recall to his palet a declaration which he will remember was made in the room of the Committee on Ways and Means, not one month since, by the Illinois high-wine distillers. In order to hold the price of high-wines steady in the United States, to keep it at its prosent rate, the Illinois high-wine distillers entered into a pooling combination by which they agreed to sell abroad their surplus products and tos laughter them in the foreign markets. Then the Illinois high-wine pool proceeded to make up to the distillers, who shipped abroad, the difference between the foreign-market price and the home-market price. Here is an illustration of the method of commercial warfare which the tariff to a great extent makes impossible. If we take down the tariff all our industries would be subtent makes impossible. If we take down the tariff all our industries would be sub-jected to the same war that is now made upon cast-steel because the tariff on cast-steel is low enough to permit it, and when once our shops close under their fire, prices would go up to a point far above the pres-ent price.

ent price. Fo illustrate: When the American man ufacturer of steel began his work it was being sold (English steel) at 17 cents per pound. To-day the Englishman, to beat our furnaces, offers us bar steel 30 per ton cheaper than he sells it at homo.

Mr. Turner desires to know higher wages are paid to cotton operatives that would flood this country. In 1880 we in this country than in England. We have imported about 100,000,000 pounds of wool no English statistics on this point, but we have before us the wages paid, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, by the firm of J. number of sheep in this country has grown and P. Coats, and the wages paid for the from 21,723,220 in 1850 to 42,371,380 in same work by the same firm in their facto-1880. There are now 400,000 growers of wool in this country. The result has been Coats himself. The difference is as fol-

Mr. Edward Young, the Statistician of the Bureau of Industry and Trade at Wash- ington says: "The increase in the value of domestic woolen manufacture is even far more rapid than the increase in the pop-	Operatives,	United States, Wages per week	Scotland. Wages per week	Difference.	
				Amount.	Per cent.
ulation in the 20 years from 1850 to 1880, which was 116 per cent, while the value of manufactured woolen goods increased during the same period 517 per cent. The consumption per capita rose from \$1.86 in the census of the year of 1850 to \$5.32 in 1880." Does Mr. Turner favor the importation of	Twister-tenders	4 37 2 63 7 88 7 25 7 93 9 81 11 81	\$3 40 2 55 1 91 1 52 2 80 3 64 6 32 5 10 2 43 7 91 5 81	2 43 1 11 4 66 4 45 4 92 3 52 6 71	94 123 123 74 124 150 161 56 132 116 63

In regatd to wages paid in this country ner the following extract from a speech made on the 10th of February last by Senator Frye, of Maine:

ator Frye, of Maine:
Europe has 312,000,000 inhabitants,
Massachusetts has 1,700,000. Europe has
184 times as many inhabitants as Massachusetts. Both are laboring communities,
both engaged principally in manufactures.
Why is it that in Massachusetts the laborers have \$231,000,000 of money in the savings banks, one-seventh as much as the
whole 312,000,000 in Europe in their savings banks, postal and other? Why is it
that in the North alone—leaving out the
South only because she has fow, if any,
savings banks—why is it that in the Sates,
excluding the South, having a population
of about thirty millions, or thirty-five millions, they have \$200,000,000 more in the
savings banks than they have in all Europe
with its 312,000,000 of people?



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